

Timber Types

Timber type is determined by the dominance of species or species groups in the sawtimber and pole sized main canopy trees at a point. Dominance is determined by the amount of basal area represented in the type species.

OH Oak-Hickory – These are where oak and/or hickory species are the dominant species.

BM Beech-Maple – These are where beech and/or maple species are the dominant species.

PI Pine/Conifer – These are where pine, redcedar, spruce or conifer species are the dominant species.

MH Mixed Hardwoods (upland) – These are where none of the other hardwood types describe the species mix on upland sites. This may include dominant species such as yellow-poplar, cherry, ash or elm, either singly or in combination. It may include species or species groups from the other types that are not in dominance.

BH Bottomland Hardwoods (mixed) – These are where bottomland mixed hardwood species dominate. If bottomland oak-hickory species dominate, then this would be classified as an oak-hickory type.

TP Tree Plantation or Planting – This is where there is an obvious tree planting effort that has not yet naturalized or been left unmaintained. Where tree planting maintenance still occurs – mowing, spraying, pruning – it will be considered this type. While most of the pine is planted, the vast majority is older and has been allowed to naturalize and there is no specific maintenance, so it would not be considered this type.

NF Non-Forested – This is where the site is being maintained as a non-forested site, or it is an old field situation that has not developed a significant woody plant component. The point may actually have one or two trees on it, but they will be in a non-forested situation. That is, the majority of the point is not wooded. This may include wildlife openings/plots, lakes, non-forested recreation sites, service areas, and roads.